FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Wall street has been almost deserted to day, and there has been an above total cessation of active business. Most of the breads' offices were closed, and a group of gold operators in William street and Gilpin's room alone represented the speculative interest. Both the stock boards as well as the gold room being closed, there was no market for stocks, although a few of the frequenters the room adjoining the regular board gathered there in the forenoon adjoining the regular board gathered there in the forenoon and made quotations, which showed a very tame speculative feeling. Eric was 71 a 1/4, New York Central 111 1/4, Michigan Southern 66, Reading 113)4, Rock Island 951/4, Northwestern 34, Cumberland 72. Gold opened at 150, but sold up to 200 by noon, after which it recorded to 1994/

which it receded to 199%.

There was no shipment of specie by the steamers for

ere was only a nominal amount of business trans cted at the banks, and nothing was done by foreign ex-

The President's inaugural address falled to produce an perceptible effect upon the course of optnion in financial circles. It was expected that some predictions would we been confidently hazarded in the address, and that ts tone would have been more decidedly congratulatory and sanguine. But while, "with high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured," the celm bu storn determination which is conveyed in the President's words indicates his consciousness of the nation's strength and the steady, unflinching purpose he has in view.

We note in the closing proceedings of Congress that the tax on sales, which was adopted by the Senate, was tax of ten per cent on the circulation of State banks was so amended as to take effect from the 1st of July, 1866. A tax of one-half of one per cent on savings banks' de-posite was passed, to take effect from the 1st of May next. The crude petrole in tax was fixed at one dollar per barrel. The proposed tax on cotton was abandoned. The tax on cigars was fixed at ten dollars per thousand

without regard to quality.

The bill repealing that section of the act providing for the purchase of cotton and other Southern produc-beyond the military lines, by Tr asary agents, on government account, has b en veloed by the President, and not injudiciously. The repeal was granted without inquiry

or proper consideration.

The President of the Cumberland Coal Company has ade the following official statement of the sale of the unpany's Slope Mine for \$617,000, which is a sum sufficient to pay off his bonded indebtedness and leave a sur-The high price as which the company's preferred ok is now selling, however, is not warranted by affirs, and is due to speculative influences. non stock has long been entirely out of the market and is without price :-

market and is without price:—

OFFICE OF THE CEMESHAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 3, 1865.

DEAWSHE—In reply to yours, making inquiries as the sale of the Slope Mine. I have to state that at a meeting of the Hoard of Directors, held on the 1st inst., the contract embracing the terms of sale was approved, and yesterday I signed the same and affixed the seal of the company thereto, it having been previously signed by the purchaser.

tract of land sold contains about 600 acres. The The tract of land sold contains about 500 acres. The whole estate of this company embraces 9,000 acres, of which about 6,000 acres contain the great coal vein.

The purchaser pays to the company \$617,000, which was the whole amount of its debt in June last when the negotiation was commenced; but by the operation of the sinking fund \$20,000 of the debt has since been paid by the company. The purchase will, therefore, liquidate the whole debt of the company and I ave \$26,000 cash in its reasure, in addition to the working capital already on hand.

and.

An important feature of this sale is the transportation bontract, by which the purchaser a rees to transport upon our railroad all the coal mined from the lands sold and rom the Wright farm adjoining said lands, and to pay herefor rates which will handsomely remunerate this tompany for the use of its railroad.

The amount to be paid for interest and sinking fund laring the present year would be about \$80,000. By this ale the company is at once relieved from this obligation. The demand for Cumberland coal is increasing, and, if we have no interruption to canal navigation by raids, we ook for favorable results during the present year.

Yours, respectfully,

ars, respectfully, ALLAN CAMPBELL, President.

The Illinois Central Railway Company has just been relieved by Congress from fulfiling the conditions of its on ract with the government in 1861 for transportation The right of converting the old seven-thirty notes into

ent bends ceases on the 10th last, together with st on the same, the notice given according to the ier which they were issued expiring on that day.

statement of the First National Bank for the ding February 28, 1865, published in accordthe thirty-fourth section of the National Curent of its capital in lawful money, or five per cent than is required by the act. The great prosperity bleading national banks indicates the substantial advantages they enjoy over those under the old system, and suggests the advisability of Congress curtailing their leges at some future day by extra taxation, which ter at present falls very lightly upon them. The figures

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as fol-

A more hopeless abyss than that into which the rebel finances have fallen it would be difficult to imagine. According to the last accounts from Richmond gold was ling at the rate of one to between fifty-five and sixty in currency, and it is represented by the press there that e sales of specie made by the rebel governmen below the market price, the premium would be much higher. The requirements of the rebels, as estimated in report of their Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 7, 1864, for the fiscal year of 1865, are \$1,056,000,000, and they are at their wit's end to raise the necessary money, for not only are they in need of this amount, but nearly twice as much, owing to the this amount, but nearly twice as much, owing to the depreciation of the currency. In order to provide it they are naturally driven to the necessity of recommending desperate measures. Thus, the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives advise a tax of ten per cent on the property of the rebet States, estimated to amount to \$3,000,000,000. This would give \$300,000,000. In addition to which they advise a tax on incomes, trades, professions, &c., estimated to yield \$150,000,000, and they allow \$140,000,000 as the probable sum to be de-rived from the tax in kind. This makes an aggregate of only \$590,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$466,000,000, they propose to supply from the following bonds; second, from loans on call certificates and use of deposits in new offices of deposit to be created by law; third, from the sale of cotton on hand owned by the government for specie or foreign bills.

It is very obvious, however, that these means will fail.

The rebels have little or no cotton which they are in a position to sell, and the sale of their bonds will be about as difficult as negotiation of loans under the third article. as difficult as negotiation of loans under the third article. Their finances have lost their legitimate character, and are entirely dependent upon extraordinary measures, which can only succeed in any degree by the force of a military despotism. Virtually, indeed, the monetary course of the government at Richmond is a raid upon the property of private persons, and payment by promise Micawber fastion. It nevertheless conveys a solemn warning, by which it is not too late for us to

THE WORK OF THE SERSION AND CONTENTS OF THE "YELLOW BOOK."

[From La France of Paris, Feb. 15.]

• • All the interest of French external policy is concentrated, on the one hand, in the Dano-Germanic dispute, and, on the other, in the arisins of Italy. It is probable that the greatest number of those diplomatic documents will be found to relate to these two international questions. Many of the most important deviatches connected with them are already known to the public; the negotiations concerning them have never been kept correct, so that public cipinion has been able to follow, in a manner, day by day, the course of events.

Beyond these two grand fundamental questions we do not perceive any incident in our external affairs of a very significant character. Mexico has to a certain extent passed through the diplomatic and international period, and entered on its internal organization. The action of France has ceared in that country; the empire of Maximilian is founded, and becomes consolidated; the co-operation of the French troops is limited to a period the close of which is rapidly approaching. At is only mer, in an economic and financial point of yiev, that our national interests are in an any approach the consequences.

With respect to the United States, we continue to ob-

respect to the United States, we continue to ob-

Washington. The Livre-Joune must needs be very sparing of documents on that point.

A more interesting question, and one more nearly concerning us, has led to an exchange of views on the part of the various Powers with respect to the Danublan Principalities. The escularization by Prince Couzs of the dedicated convents has raised a delicate question, which must be solved by the Powers who are parties to the really of Para. In this conference, France could only frend those principles which she has long applied in her own territory, and it is only by a sufficient indemnity that she can advise a settlement of this difference. It is probable that the book in question will contain the axpression of her policy in that respect.

THE RENT QUESTION.

The Want of Houses and a Remedy-The Crowds in Town-Troubles of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

My attention was attracted to an article in your edition of yesterday, which, I think, is not characteristic of that enlightenment and due attention to facts which usually appear in your news columns. I regret that the writer should, in the chamber of his imagination, harbor the idea that, in such an enlightened, country, one tots of despotism exists; more particularly that he should stigmatize our real estate owners with such an appellation. matize our real estate owners with such an appellation. That the "May moving" in this city is deplored by many a family is beyond persaventure; but that it is caused by an unfortunate habit or system peculiar to the Empire City rather than by an extertionate demand from the landlord is equally true. That the landlord this year "has put flown his foot and put up his prices to such an actonishing altitude" will not be borne out by a proper examination of the question. All things are regulated by the law of supply, demand and applicability. No one of experience in real estate matters can be ignorant of the fact that there are probably ten thousand families in this city who will be unable to obtain from May next such homes as they have been accustomed to. This somewhat remarkable scarcity is owing, on the one hand, to the enormous influx of families from rebel States who have mous influx of families from rebel States who have made New York their goal, and who have invested a portion of whatever they could secure from "the wreck" in a New York dwelling; and, on the other hand, from the almost total suspension of building operations since the com-mencement of the war, caused by the apparent advance in labor and materials. Generally speaking, real estate h the first and last thing to move, and so long as a dwelling can be purchased at present prices—which are in many instances barely sufficient to pay the present rates of material and labor, leaving out of the question the value of the land altogether—there exists but a poor induc ment either for capitalists or builders to move in the direction so urgently needed, and to which you ably draw at

One word with regard to rents. As a general rule, this season, the rates are in currency double the specie basis of 1882—the lowest rental point touched during a period of seven years. Comparatively and intrinsically the owner is not so well remunerated now as he was then; and in proportion to other commodities the advance is not so great.

There is probably no class of men who have suffered more since the commencement of the war up to the pre-sent time than real estate owners, and this is equally the case in times of commercial depression.

This has mainly been caused by those at the head of eu financial affairs, who, unfortunately, commenced and still persist in the policy that the "promises to pay" issued by one of the strongest governments on the face of the earth are not worth their face, notwithstanding the devoted confidence and knowledge of the people in the ability of the country to redeem the last dollar of its indebtedness, and which will not be rectified until a diametrically opposite policy is adopted and carried out. When the noxious clause of duties receivable and interest payable in gold is abandoned, and payment in the legal money of e country substituted therefor, then, and not till then, will paper approximate to the standard of specie, and rents, like all clso, and their natural level.

STANLEY DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The present want of accommodation for the increased population of New York is getting to be a matter for sentances, how many families we find in search of a home. Friends inquiring of friends, but all to no purpose; for those that have possession of the houses prefer to retain them, even at the increased rents, rather than run the risk of obtaining houseroom elsewhere, and also to prevent the inconvenience, annoyance and expense of moving to other quarters, and thus necessitating the out-lay for new carpeting and other items incident to moving. It is a well known fact that during the last four years comparatively few houses have been erected, owing to the high price of materials and labor. This, added to the natural and regular increase of the population of the city, accounts for its present crowded condition. New York requires house accommodation for small families, more particularly those of refined tastes and accustomed to move in the higher circles of society, who have hitherto been enabled to reside in first class houses in good neighborhoods, but find their pre-sent incomes inadequate to keep up the same style at the increased rents. The difficulty of providing this dation lies in the fact that ground is held at such a high price that it does not prove remunerative to erect thereon houses of a small size. Now, there lies in our hands a remedy for this difficulty, and it is a matter erection of houses somewhat on the Parisian plan. These should be located in various places in the up town portion of New York. They should be planned to accommodate our mode of life, and not modelied after the Parisian pattern; each suite of apartments containing all the necessary conveniences for housekeeping. I have seen a very complete plan, prepared by Mr. Charles Duggin, architect, of this city, which contains all the requirements of a complete house. It is arranged to occupy fifty feet frontage and one hundred feet deep; two suits of apartments on each floor and four stories high; each suit of apartments contain-ing a parlor, library, two bedrooms, bath room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, servants' bedroom and store room; all of the rooms having windows and abun-dance of closets, with two coal cellers and two dance of closets, with two coal cellars and two large store rooms in the basement apportioned to each suit; a front staircast for the occupants of the building and a back staircase for servants and tradesmen; also a hoist way from the cellar to the roof; in the basement are provided apartments for the housekeeper. Such, in oded. The houses should be built in Fifth avenue, Modi son avenue or other equally desirable localities, and could be filled with first class tenants at highly remunerative rents.

HOUSE HUNTER. rents.

The Great Horse Banquet in Paris.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Feb. 10, 1866.

The Great Horse Dinner-American Artists in Paris-

The Great Horse Dinner—American Artists in Paris—
Americans Presented at the Tuileries.

There was a great hippophagic banquet at the Grand Hotel on Monday last, given under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Animals. An ill-natured anti-hippophage might be inclined to suggest that it was a droll way of "protecting" an animal to est him; but still that is exactly what the society did with the horse on this occasion. There was horse soup, boiled horse and cabbage, filet de horse, a la mode hashed horse, roast horse, and finally horse liver with truffles, of all of roast horse, and finally horse liver with truffles, of all of which the company partook and pronounced excellent. The tickets for the dinner were sold at fifteen france,

which the company partook and pronounced excelling the tickets for the dinner were sold at fifteen france, which is just fourteen frances more than an unconscious dinner of horse meat would cost in one of the cheap restairants of the Quartier Monificiard, and yet there were no less than a hundred and fifty applicants refused, and there were present one hundred and twenty persons, among whom were represented the learned professions and nearly every rank of life. Among the guests was a lady, who was clothed in male attire.

After the guests had exten a sufficiency of the animal in all his forms, the director of the veterinary school at Affort, under, whose direction the banquet was gotten up, informed them that the animals of which they had been parisking were not young, fat and fresh horres, but old, excessively lean and worn out with labor. The animals killed for the feast were respectively thirteen, seventeen and wently three years of age. A grand horse banquet for workmen is in preparation with the intention of introducing this cheap, and, as is alleged, palatable and wholesome and nutritions meat among the laboring classes. As none of your readers have probably over "assisted" at a horse featival the mean at this one will, doubtless, be a curiosity. Here it is:

Vermicelli as consomme de cheval hors (the reader must remember that this word is French and not English, and that therefore it does not refor, in the most distant manner, to the peculiarity of the feast), doubter saids.

Saumon sauce, Hollandaise.

Saumon sauce, Hollandaise.
Calotte de cheval bouilli, garnie de chouz.
Chovai en bœuf, à la mode. Hachte de cheval, à la Monagera Poularde savral, à la Monagera

Plus de cheval bigarre, sauce Xeres, Salades de salaon.
Plus de cheval bigarre, sauce Xeres, Salades de salaon.
Pate de foie de cheval aux truffes.
Several American artists are at work upon pictures for the exhibition. How is painting on "Opinits," and 6

NAPOLEON ON CAESAR.

MAPOLEON COLLECTING HIS MATERIAL. From the London Athensum, Feb. 11.) how how fine a thing it is to be an emperor r, let us state that Napoleon the Third—with Reer of artillery to ascertain the military costumers, armor, accountements, trappings, and other was struments, including those proper for siege service man and the field, and to reconstruct the same in cost perfect manner that care and boundless who well at the Tulicios has been formed a muscuich articles, derived from ancient soulptures, decons and drawings on pottory, &c.; there appearing, wagons, standards, haversacks, straps, boats, boats, b

Paris (Feb. 6) correspondence of London Guardian.

[Paris (Feb. 6) correspondence of London Guardian.

The first volume of the Emperor's "Life of Cessar" was

printed, except the preface, about a fortnight ago, if

quarto form, at the imperial press. It forms a handsom

book of four hundred and eighty pages, with many note

from Polybius and other classical writers, translated in:

French. This edition is intended solely for distributio

gratis by the Emperor. An octave edition is preparis

by Messar. Pion, editors, for the use of the public, at

the median control of the proper in about a month from this time, when the

English, German and Italian translations are expected

be in readings. The work was to have appeared a we

or two scoror, but some delay has occurred in preparations.

The some source was to have appeared a well
or two scoror, but some delay has occurred in preparations. the portrait of Cresar, which is to serve as a frontispine of the Emperor was not quite satisfied with any one of the acceptance of the great of the work the fraction of the great of the

mote from the general sphere of female intelligence.

ONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

The Press of Vienna gives some account of the first volume of the "Life of Lasar," in preparation for publication in Paris. That portion of the work will be exclusively devoted to the history of the constitution of Rome from the foundation of the city to the acception of Julius Casar. There are a great number of notes extracted from German works, which the author has thoroughly examined, as is easy to discover in each page. Julius Casar, charlesingne and Napoleon I, are mentioned in the work as being the most extraordinary men in history. The author explains the rapidity with which the Romans conquered that, at the same time showing that they established there state of theres preferable to what had previously existed. He terminates his observations with this axion:—Only those things are irrevocably destroyed which can be replaced with advantage.

An attract From the Book.

AN EXTRACT PROM THE BOOK [From the Presse of Vienna, Feb. 9.]

The state of Rome at this time greatly led that of England b fore the Referm bill. sembled that of England b fore the Reform on, many centuries the English constitution had been van as the palladium of liberty, although in England, Rome, birth and fortune were the only sources of he and power. In both countries an aristocrack was tress of the elections, whether by means of silver intrigue or by rotten boroughs; and the aristo named the patricians in Rome, and in England in the was a citizen unless with a high proper pealing Newschieless, although the people had be part-direction of p. bile affairs, it was not without reaso direction of p. bile affairs, it was not without reaso inquire whether the arena in which great p questions are discussed be more or I as vist, nor with actors are more or I as nutnerous, he is only with the grand-ur of the spectacle. We are, the far from blaming the nobility either of Rom or E for having maintained their proponderance as they could by all the means which law or custom them to use. Power rightly remained in the hands patricions as long as they were worthy of it, and is admitted that but for their perseverence in one policy, but for their large views, and that severe flexible virtue which is the distinguishing character of an aristocracy, the work of Roman civilization not have been accomplished.

The imperial achieve are large the

GREAT CARE AND ANXIETY OF THE AUTHOR-THE

GREAT CARE AND ANXIETY OF THE AUTHOR—THE RIGHT OF PUBLICATION.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 13.7]

The first three-quarters of the "Vie da Julia Char" contain general remarks upon the Roman republic and the political constitution of scalety. The last portion is devoted to the youth of Julius Cassar, and brings the biography down to the Gallie wars. The two or three other volumes will succeed the first rapidly. The Emperor has spared no pains with this book. He has sent officers to Pharsalla to work up the longeraphical details. He has also constructed a trivime at an expense of £10,000. This, however, is nothing compared with the cost of publishing the work. It has been reset, according to some accounts, no less than twenty-two times.

The large pages redision, for presentation to the sovereigns and distinguished persons of Europe, will be a aunpticus volume. It contains a large number of maps and an engraving of Casar by Ingres, which is said to be very like Napoleon I.

The competition for the right of publishing the "Fish" has been very creat. In Florence two publishers offered

and an engraving of Crear by Ingres, which is said to be very like Napoleon I.

The competition for the right of publishing the "Fis" has been very creat. In Florence two publishers offered respectively 36,000 and 42,000 francs (£1,440 and £1,680), and the latter, of course, got the job. The Italian translation has been entrusted to Signor Minervini, who is an antiquarian rather than a writer. M. Pion, the imperial printer, will bring out the first edition in France. It will cost fifty france. A second edition will be published at ten france, a third at seven france, a fourth at five france, and a fifth at three frances fity centimes. The work will then be brought out in parts and illustrated, the price being fitty centimes each part. The profits of the first edition will go to the Emperor, who, it is said, will devote them to the poor; and it is affirmed that the publishers will be allowed to pocket the produce of the other editions—a statement that does not seem probable.

THE TRADE PUBLICATION IN LONDON.

them to the poor; and it is affirmed that the publishers will be allowed to pocket the produce of the other editions—a statement that does not seem probable.

THE TRABE PUBLICATION IN LONDON.

(From the London Review, Feb. 11.)

The literary event of the week has been the "trade"; publication of the Prench Emperor's "flistory of Cawar." As there have been so many rumors about this work, and as so much interest exists in certain quarters concerning it, some particulars of volume one of the English edition may not be uninteresting. In appearance each volume will resemble the large edition of Macutaly, the pages of letterpress being a wide smaller. The title of the English edition will be "fulling Cawar." (Here follows a woodcut of the imperial eagle.) By special authority. London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. 180a." A large part of each page is occupied by reference notes, and such authors as Livy. Diodorus Hallcarnassia, Strabo, with a host of German and other commentators, are continually appealed to. The first volume will be exclusively devoted to the history of the constitution of Rome, from the foundation of the city to the necession of Julius Cawar. Najoleon, Charlemagne and Julius Cawar are mentioned in the work as being the most extraordinary men in history. The author explains the rapidity with which the Romany conquered Italy, at the same time showing that they established there a state of things preferable to what had proviously existed; and he terminates his observations with this axiom:—"Only those things are irrevocably destroyed which can be replaced with advantage." The exclument in Paternoster row is scarcely as great as we should have expected with such a book; certainly nothing to be compared with the hurry of the bookaclers when the carry volumes of Macaulay's "History of England" first appeared. Among the retail dealers the excitement is far greater, many of them ornamenting their shop fronts with posters, or advertising in the public prints to sorply the work at the lowest possible profit. In P

FIRE WORK IN FLORENCE.

[From the Liverpool Times, Feb. 11.] published Earliers, of Florence, gives in a letter from their city some attainment duals respecting ranslations of the "interest of their Control." The will consist of three or perhaps four volumes, it will appear successively at short intervals. The volume is in quarte, magnifectury got up, with a margin, and a great number of notes such as M. on the control of the M. on the control of the M. on the control of the M.

The English and 0 rman translations are already advanced, but that in Italian is hardly commenced. M. Minervini, a well known archieologist of Napice, is tharged with the task.

THE STALLAR TRANSLATION.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 14.]

The Italian translation of the "Fix & Chor" has been atrusted to M. Herbera, who has just arrived at Paris to onsult with M. Flon on the subject.

consult with M. Plon on the subject.

VILL THE EMPEROR BE ELECTED TO THE ACADEMY?

(Paris (Peb. 19) correspondence of London News.)

I do not think there is any "actuality" in the rumons
dwelt upon at great length by the Independence Belge
that the French Academy will take the opportunity of
the publication of the "History of Julius Cassar" to elect
the Emperor in the character of a distinguished author
a member of the envied "forty." He would, no doubt,
not diadain to be chosen by acciamation. But the element of hostility in the academy, as at present consituted, is too strong. The principal amusement of many
of the leading members is to opread too mate against the
Emperor in the Farbourg St. Germain. Until the system
of government candidates shall be extended to the acdemy—and for that extremity I think the time is not
ripe—there is small likelihood of the Emperor seeking
the suffrages of the Palais Mazarine.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services To-Day.

At the Second Universalist church, corner of Second venue and Eleventh street, services morning and even-ng. The Rev. G. L. Demarcst, it is expected, will preach

in St. John's church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, the second and last part of the sermon on "The History of the English Translation of the

Bible." Services commence at half-past seven o'clock.

At St. Aun's Free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth
avenue, the Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at a quarter to eight A. M., the rector at half-past ten A. M. and three P. M —the latter service for deaf mutes—and the Rev. Dr. Leonard at half-pest seven P. M.
At the Church of the Resurrection—Episcopal—Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, the rector,

the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach norning and evening, services commencing at half past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. At the English Lutheran church of St. James, Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., will preach at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The sixth of the course of prophetic lectures on Daniel

Washington square, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"The History and Doom of Anti-Christ." "The Prophet Snow" will preach in Clinton Hall, Aston

by John Williams, will be given at University Buildin s,

place, at three P. M. At the Spiritualists' Society, Dodworth Hall, 806 Broad way, Mr. Willis will speak, at half-pass ten o'cleck, on "The Deathleseness of the Soul." At half-past seven. lecture to young men and women. Conference at three o'clock Question—"What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?"

At Clinton (Upper) Hall, Eighth street, Br afternoon, spirit manifestations will be given through Elizabeth Fininly.

At the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth street, Ninth avenue, third service every Sunday, at half-past seven P. M. Scats free.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"The New Jerusalem a New

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bibl. House, Aster place, on Thursday, the 2d inst. The death of William Forrest, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Board, was announced. Four new auxiliaries were recognized—of which two are in West Virginia, one in Michigan, and one in Wisconsin. West Virginia, one in Michigan, and one in Wisconsin. Communications were received from Mr. Thomas M. Westrup, Montersy, stating that permission has been granted to our agent in Mexico to seel hibbes and Testaments; from the Rev. David Trumbull, in regard to Bible distribution in Valparaiso and Santiago; from the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, Beirut, accepting the appointment to outperintend the electrotyping of the Arabic Striptures, and from the Rev. H. A. Wilder, Umtwalume, Africa, asking funds to print the Scriptures in the Zulu language. Grants in books were made to the extent of 106,275 volumes. Many of the books granted were to the United States Christian Commission, to the agents of the Society for the army and navy, to the American Bible Union, and to the American Seamen's Friend Society, with some smaller grants, including six volumes in raised letters, for the blind. The books granted are in various languages, as English, derman, French, Swedish, Spanish, Italian and Danish. Appropriations were made for the foreign work amounting 10, 480,600. The Rev. Bishop for the blind. The books granted are in va-guages, as English, German, Freach, Swedish, Italian and Banish. Appropriations were mad foreign work, amounting to \$49,600. The Re-Janes was appointed a delegate from this Soci-tend the anniversary of the British and Fore Society, in May next.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed card from the Most Reverend J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. It is an authoritative declaration by that venerable prelate of the relation of the Fonian Brotherhood to the Catholic Church.

we think of an association who are so unscriptions in the choice of means to further their impracticable pro-jects?

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Bishop of Philadelphia.

IS THE ARCHBISHOP OF GINGINARI THE CHAMPION

IS THE ARCHBISHOP OF CHICKNATI THE CHAMPION OF THE FENIANS?

1. The undersigned, in order to correct present or future misapprehension of his views on Fenianism, takes this occasion to refer to what he has said on this subject in public addresses in the Cathedral and in the St. Xavier's church, in this city, within the last twelve months.

2. He also desires to remind all whom it may concern that he long since published in the Cincinnal Catholic Tel-graph the consistiation, by laws and coat of said society, attested and circulated by the late Rev. E. O'Flaherty, proving said society to have been, at the time of the circulation of those documents, an oath-bound secret society, and as such to be shunned and avoided by every sincere and loyal Catholic.

3. It is claimed that the oath is no longer enforced, and that the Fenian Brotherhood is therefore no longer liable to condemnation or distrust as an oath-bound society. But this I regard simply as an evasion; for in the proceedings of the First National Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1863, and published the same year by James Gibbons, Philadelphia, I read what I regard as an equivalent to the strongest kind of oath, the following pledge of membership:—

1. —, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthrul and honest man, that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior effects in the Fenian Brotherhood.

4. Furthermore, in the eighteenth resolution adopted in said convention, I read of the monstrous arbitrary power conferred on the head centure to confirm or annul the election of all the State centres and centres of circles, and that through this despote, monarchical chief "alone shall the Brotherhood receive any communication from any party whatsoever."

5. If this does not constitute a supreme, irresponsible tribunal, and bind the members, hand and foot, to its believes, and that through this despote, monarchical chief "alone shall the Brotherhood receive any communication from any party whatsoever."

5. If thi

The Pope's Encyclical.

EXTRACT FROM THE FASTOMAL LETTER OF THE BISHOF OF BALTIMORS.

To stretch the words of the Pontiff, evidently intended for the standpoint of European radicals and infidely, so as to make them include the state of things established in this country by our noble constitution, in regard to the liberty of consistence, of worship, and the press, were manifestly unfair and unjust. Divided as we are in religious entiment from the very origin of our government, our fathers acted most prudently and wisely in adepting as an amendment to the constitution the organic law "that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free socretic thereof." (Amend. 1.) In fact, under the circumstances, they could have adopted no other course consistently with the principles and even with the very existence of our newly established government.

In adopting this amendment they certainly did not intend, like the European radicals, disciples of Tom Paine and of the French Revolution, to pronounce all religious, whether true or false, equal before God, but only to declare them equal before the law, or, rather, a mply to lay down the secund and equitable principle that the civil government, adhering strictly to its own appropriate sphere of political duty, pledgod itself not to interfere with religious matters, which it cigntly viewed as entirely without the bounds of its competency. The founders of our government were, thank God, neither laitudinar and now government were, thank God, neither laitudinar and now proposition, they were expect, house men, and between the new them may have been personally lukewarm in the matter of religion, or may have differed to religious opinious, they

y are, perhaps, even more formidable than their open assaults. Against the latter the virtuous are readily guarded and armed; against the former, which often bear the appearance of good, and whose svil drift is not so easily perceived, we are not so well prepared, and the poison of error is often instituously instilled into the minds and hearts of the well disposed, but simple minded, before they even think of guarding against danger, or assaonably applying the antidote.

And this naturally leads us to another remark, the justice and fairness of which will be apparent to every right minded thinker. It is this:—Propositions condemned is globe, like those in the Syllabus, are intended to receive different measures of censure, according to their intrinsic nature and their extrinsic bearings; some even more from the too general and dangerous interpretation of which they are susceptible, or which they have actually received from their authors, than from intrinsic reasons founded upon the strict construction of the text itself apart from its surroundings. All who are familiar with the course usually adopted by the Holy See in condemning thus is globe whole series of propositions extracted from the writings of suspected or heretical authors, will discover at a glance the equity and justice of this statement.

These who are se indignant at the plain speaking of the Papel denunciation would do well to reserve a portion of their anger for the inspired Apoetle of the Gentiles, who stigmantizes error and vice with at least equal point and boluness. In the following passage be graphically portrays the pernicious errors and the glaring wickedness of these very "is at days" upon which we are so sadiy fallen, every epithet in it is a picture drawn from life, and the whole is a word painting of marvellous truth and powers—prophoey revealing the mystery ofmiquity, "which is now working, to his eagle glance, and importation pointing his pea."

Know this also, that in the last days dangerous times shall come, men will be lovers of

Southern Presbyterian Ne

The Prechylerican of this city has rectived a copy of the Nork Care has Prechyerian, conducted by Rov. James H. McNeill and Barthelomew Fuller, Ess. Mr. McNeill was formerly one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, and is now a major in the rebel army, and at the date of the paper was home on a short furlough. The death of the Rev. Samuel Paisley, one of the fathers of the Fayetteville Presbytery, is announced. He had reached the ninety first year of his ago, but labored on until within a few weeks of his death. Rev. A. W. Miller, Superitundent of the rebel Army and Navy Bible and Tract Depository at Petersburg, issues an appeal for funds to carry on the work. He mentions, among other reasons for large gifts for the purpose of distributing Bibles and tracts, that the wide scattering of religious publications had been one of the means "in producing and sustaining the wonderful reviral with which God has biessed our armies, and which, in the pass year, has added more than twelve thousand soldiers to the clurches." The directors of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, have consented to the Confederate States. The Bynod of North Carolina had previously given its consent. The union between the Old and New School Presbyterians, South, has probably been fully consummated. The debate on the subject in the General Assembly of the Confederate States. the Old and New School Presbyteriam, see bly been fully consummated. The debate in the General Assembly of the Confedera May, was very carnest and animated, consi-sition to the schome being manifested, e South Carolina. Dr. Dabney, of Virginia, and very able speech in favor of the union the Assembly with him.

IMPERIAL FRENCH BALL.

Prince Napoleon's Grand Entertainment at the Palais Royal-Brilliant Assem-binge of Distinguished Personages-Royalty in Full Dress-Democrats, Legitimists and Authors in the Rooms,

decorated and newly finished, and were used for the first time on this occasion.

The Prince, who is passionately fond of the fine arts has greatly added to the embediishments of the historica Palais Royal since his father's decease. The sculpture gallery contains busts and statutes of many members o the Bonaparte family at various ages. A bust of Prince Palais Royal since his father's decease. The sculpticality constains busts and statutes of many members the Bonaparte family at various ages. A bust of Prin Napoleon taken when he was three or four years or represents him as a child of extraordinary beauty, the group of three children perpetuates the outwa semblance of Prince Jerome (the deceased brother Prince Napoleon), the Princess Mathide and Prin Napoleon himself in their Infancy. A statue of Ki Jerome's wife bears a striking resemblance to Prince born at Ajaccio, in Corolea, in 1700. A designed of the supper room, is lined on either side with well executed bronze busts of French celebrities—Voltaire, Molière, Racine, Bolieau, &c. On the walls of many of the sat's we recegnize many modern pictures purchased by Prince Napoleon; among these are M. Moreau's "Abilipus and the Sphinx" in the exhibition of last year, M. Pil's battle piece, representing Prince Napoleon leading his division at Alma, and some of M. Gerone's starting mudities. Mille. Rachel must have been a favorite in the Palais Royal, for we see her physiogomy frequently repeated in atatues, portraits and fancy pictures. The best portegit ever made of Beranger—that by Ary Schoffer—adorus this choice gallery. The finest room of all—the most charming from I ever saw in my life—is the billiard room. The one billiard table in the centre occupies but a small portion of the area. Laxurious offers are didded around. On one of these tables I saw interesting ablums, one of which was filled with drawings by the Princess Clothilde of the pretitest town, country and maritime sites in Italy. This is a present from Prince Humbert to his stater. A large follo contains engravings representing the secens witnessed by Prince Napoleon in his excursion to the Northern seas. All the corps diplomatique, with the exception of the Pope's Nuncio and, as I am todd, the Ressian Ambassador, were present.

They entered by a private stairness, at the food of which they were received by the Frince Napoleon in his excursion to the Northern seas. All the corps diplomatique, with the exception of the Pope's Nuncio and, as I am todd, the Ressian Ambassador, were present.

They entered by a private stairness, at the food of which they were received by the Frince Napoleon in his excursion to the Northern seas. All the corps diplomatique, with the exception of the Palais Royal. The Emperor, with the Princess Clottide, who had therefore the palais of the foreign of the Palais Royal. The Emperor, with the Princess Clottide, who had th

d by d

worshipping the staing sun.

The strong muster of the editors of the Stick and to Opinion Nationals, as well as the absence of ultrams tanists and the presence of Protectant elergymen, a clearly showed in what way the politico-religious sypathies of his Imperial Highness turn.

Fire in Petrolia.

PITTEBURG, Pa., March 8, 1866 A despatch from Oil City says a fire occurred at coo'clock this afternoon which totally destroyed the NYork Hotel, four dwelling houses and the buildings copied by Pooi Brothers and Ressinger. The heaviest is on the New York Hotel. The buildings were new, ju finished, and ready to be opened in a few days. The insurance amounts to two thousand dollars. The fire further particulars have been received.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Died.

ALIEN.—On Thursday, March 2, Annu S., wife Frank A. Allen, aged 28 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funst from her late residence, 343 West Twenty-third strethis (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BADRAU, wife of Henry Badeau, in the 79th year of the stretch of

Barsay, wife of Henry Badeau, in the 79th year of be age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Bersey.—On Thursday night, March 2, at his late readence, 121 East Thirty-seventh street, James A. Bersey the only son of Matilda and the late Geo. N. Bersey aged 27 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Ocean Lodge No. 156, F. and A. M., are hereby invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) after hoon, at one-o'clock.

The members of Ocean Lodge No. 156, F. and A. M. are hereby notified to attend a special communication, to be hold at their lodge rooms, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, this (Sunday) morning, at half-past elever o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother Jame A. Bessey. By order of E. C. HARRIS, W. M. H. C. Belvin, Scorctary.

Barnes.—Wh. Barnes, aged 50 years.

His remains were interred in the Evergreens Cometery.

His remains were interred in the Evergreens Cometery.

Bergwan.—On Friday, March 3, Emma Bergmen, efdes daughter of Julius and Mary E. Bergmen, aged 4 years 2 months and 26 days, after a short lineas.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of he uncie, Andrew Lindberg, No. 6 Peck slip, this (Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery.

Brennan.—On Friday, March 3, John Brennan.

The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometery for interment this (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock.

Bancock.—In Riverdale, on Friday evening, March 2 Parments, youngest child of Samuel D. and Elizabeth G Babcock, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to stiend the funeral, on Monday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Carriages will be at Riverdale station to meet the half-past o'clock train from Thirtietth stress.

Banta.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 3, Hernes, widow of Garret Banta, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the part of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of De Kall and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday after-ternoon, at two o'clock.

HART.—At Fishbush, on Saturday, March 4, Mrs. CHARITY DIDDELL, relict of Napthali Hart, aged 100 years and 22 days.

The funeral will take place, from the Reformed Dutch church in Fishbush, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HYLAND.—On Friday, March 3, TROMAS-HYLAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 20 days, son of Patrick and Susan Hyland, of Rossville, S. I.

Hyland, of Rossville, S. I.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his uncles,
John McKeon and John A. Quin, are invited to attend the
funeral, from the residence of his uncle, 291 Greenwich
street, at half-past twelve o'clock.

How and.—At the Fifth avenue Hotel, on Friday evening, March 3, William H. Howland. of Morristown. New

MCNAME,—Mr. JARES MCNAMES, in the Sist year of mage.

The funeral will take place, at his late residence, 108
Tiliary street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two
c'clook.

PAGE.—On Friday, March 3, Eva WHITEMAN, widow of
Cyrus Page, aged 73 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law,
Washington Depen, No. 96 Tillary street, Brooklyn, this
day (Sunday).

PERCELL—On Saturday, March 4, JARES PURCELL, in the
60th year of bis-age.

o'clock.

ROHERS.—At Pelham, Westchester county, on Satu day, March 4, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Ros Rogens, mother of the late P. L. Rogens. The funeral services will take place at St. Mathew church, New Rochelle, on Monday morning, at eleve

church, New Rochelle, on Monday morning, at eleves o'clock.

Roborns.—On Saturday, March 4, William T. Rodorns son of the late Capiain William T. Rodorns, City, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to extend the foneral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. S. Marserau, Hudson avenue, Bergeen, N. J.

Shoos.—On Saturday, March 4, Hannan, Infant daughter of John W. and Rachel Simons, aged 1 year and months.

ter of John W. and Racute Silvan, aged to months.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the family residence, 50 Scholes street, Brooklyn, K. D.

Swanshoro.—On Saturday, March 4, of pneumonia, Sanan, wife of William Swanshoro, aged 43 years, months and 4 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

Entry.—On Friday, March 3, Mary Granskinas Woots Sarin, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., aged 11, years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

SMITH.—Our Friday, March 3, Marc Granwikar Woods

SMITH, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.,
aged 11 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, this Gunday) afternoon, at hair past three o'clock.

SKRHAR.—On Saturday, March 4, MART ELEA SKRHAR,
aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at
two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Union street,
South Brooklyn.

Trownis.—On Saturday, March 4, of convulsions,
Noan Ranner, only son of Noah, Jr., and Mary E. Tugwell, aged 1 year, T months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his
parents, No. 171 West Saventonick street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are
invited to attend.

Thompson.—On Saturday, March 5, after a short but
severe liliness, Thomas family are, of the parish of Temple
Michael, county Longford, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late
residence, No. 259 East Englishenth street.